scheme of self employment launched by the Government recently; and

(b) the number of persons granted loans under this scheme as on 31st December, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) started from September, 1986 for providing self employment opportunities to the urban poor. Reserve Bank of India has reported that the complete data has not been received in respect of all centres so far. As per the provisional information from Reserve Bank of India in respect of 18 States|Union Territories, 4 83 lakh applications were received under the Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP). Out of these 1.30 lakh cases were sanctioned and disbursement of Rs. 32.18 crores was also made in 1.10 lakh applications. The State-wise progress of the loans sanctioned during the year 1986-87 will be known only after the end of the current financial year.

Rise in consumer price index

1135. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumer price index has gone up by 8.9 per cent as against 5 per cent in the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The Consumer Price index for Industrial workers rose by 8.9 per cent in 1985-86 (March over March) as against 5.0 per cent in 1984-85;

(b) The higher increase in the Consumer Price Index during 1985-86 was due to a faster rate of increase in prices of certain items like pulses (Gram & Moong) fruits and vegetables, tea, condiments and spices, eggs fish and meat, some articles of personal care and housing.

(c) The thrust of Government's anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective demand and supply management including strengthening of public distribution system regulated releases of sugar and edible oils and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system. The Central Government has advised the State Governments to take strict action against traders indulging in profiteering, hoarding and blackmarketing.

New 20-Point Programme

1136. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items in the new 20-Point Programme announced in 1986; and

(b) what are the details of measures taken for the effective implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The 20-Point Programme—1986 has already been placed on the Table of the House on 20-8-1986 by the Minister for Programme Implementation and contains all the items included in this Programme.

(b) The implementation of the 20-Point Programme—1986 will be under-

taken along with the Annual Plan 1987-88 from 1-4-1987. The Central Ministries and the State Governments have been requested to gear themselves and be in readiness for effective implementation of the Programme from 1-4-1987.

New system of calling information on overdues of Banks

1137. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new system of calling for information regarding overdues of banks has been devised by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, what is the position relating to category-wise overdue to industry, agriculture, priority sector, etc. on public sector banks and the percentage share of the sector as on 31st December, 1986; and

(c) what effective steps are being taken for the recovery of advances and what is its percentage to the overdues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines in June, 1985 for the classification of overdues, according to which following categories of advances are to be created as overdues by the banks:—

(i) if loan has remained unpaid though due or repayment;

(ii) all advances irrespective of the nature viz. loans withdrawals, cash credits etc. which have recalled by the banks but not repaid;

(iii) in case of term-loans the amount of instalments which have become due and remained unpaid;

(iv) advances which are treated as bad and/or doubtful of recovery or in respect of which suits have been filed;

(v) entire amount of advances to sick industrial units which are not considered as potentially viable; and

(vi) borrowal accounts irrespective of their nature, viz. overdraft, cash credit, etc., where the interest has not been paid and where there are practically no operations or excess drawings over the drawing power/drawing limit continuously for a period of 6 months or more i.e., stagnant accounts.

(b) and (c) Overdue position of public sector banks as on 31st December, 1986 is not yet available. However, the position as at the end of June, 1985 is set out below:—

(*Amount in Rs. crores*)

Sector	Overdues in respect of Public Sector Banks	Outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks	Overdues as a %age of outstanding advances
1. Large & Medium Industry	1651.23	13437.49	12.3
2. Small Scale Industry (including Industrial Estate)	1208.34	6693.32	18.1
3. Agriculture	1637.01	7693.71	21.3
4. Other Priority Sectors	1042.90	4172.37	25.0
5. Priority Sector (2—3—4)	3888.25	18559.40	20.9
6. All others	814.66	14525.36	5.6
7. TOTAL	6354.14	46522.45	13.7

NOTE : Data are provisional.